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WHOLE NO. 2148.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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**RUBBER  
STAMPS**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## THREE MORE NEW CASES

Pantheon Stables Add  
Two Suspects.

## A WHITE MAN SUCCEUMBS

New Plague Center in Town—Serum  
Again Used—Board Session  
—Kewalo Visit.

### PLAGUE CASE LAST NIGHT.

J. H. Hartman, an American, aged about 35 years, employed as night watchman at the Pantheon stables, was declared last night by Drs. Wood, Wayson and Taylor a certain case of plague. The man has been watched since Saturday by Dr. Wayson, Drs. Wood and Taylor being called in yesterday. Last evening the president of the Board visited the patient and found that the bubo, which had been observed by Dr. Wayson, had enlarged and was tender, a redness appearing over it. The patient is perfectly rational and eagerly agreed to his being transferred to the pest hospital. A dose of twenty cubic centimeters of serum anti-pesteux was injected into the right leg.

### SUSPECT CASES.

Koalii, male Hawaiian, aged 30 years. Removed from kerosene warehouse camp to pest hospital yesterday morning. Had been in the camp eleven days. Examination by Dr. Hoffmann confirmed camp physician's suspicion.

Yamaoka, male Japanese, found at corner of South and Kawaiahao streets, in lodging-house containing 125 people. Reported by Will E. Fisher. The patient works in Pantheon stables. Inguinal glands enlarged.

Following upon the discovery of the Japanese patient on South street yesterday afternoon, who is generally reported as having been an employee of the Pantheon stables, was the more important announcement that the night-watchman, J. H. Hartmann, was also a plague patient. This is declared an absolutely certain case of plague, lacking most of the usual symptoms except the bubo which has been developing steadily since yesterday.

When President Wood closed the Pantheon saloon and stables Saturday afternoon, he obtained a list of the employees of both places. After learning the identity of the Asiatic employees, the President asked particulars concerning the two foreigners on the list. He was told that one, A. Wood, was then on the premises. The other, J. H. Hartmann, an American, was on the sick list, so the manager stated. He had not been at the stables the night before, but was expected that evening.

President Wood ascertained that Dr. Wayson was attending the man, and in company with the physician, he proceeded to the bedside of the patient, at No. 13 Punchbowl street, commonly known as the "old Holt House." Upon examination of the man, who seemed slightly ill, President Wood found the right femoral gland somewhat hardened, but there was nothing suspicious. Sunday evening, the gland was a little larger, but the man was rational. Last evening, in company with Drs. Wayson and Taylor, the President, accompanied by health guards bearing a stretcher, went to the house again and found that the glands had swollen and the swelling was extending all around the bubo, all being very tender. President Wood, after consultation with the other physicians, announced to Mr. Hartmann that he was afflicted with plague. The patient looked sober for an instant, and then asked when they intended to remove him. He was told instantly, and he acquiesced at once. After being transferred to the hospital, he was in splendid spirits and chatted with Armstrong Smith and the nurses. Beyond the presence of the bubo there was nothing to indicate that he was a plague patient.

### Remedy Injected.

Close upon 10 o'clock President Wood, accompanied by Drs. Taylor, Wayson and Garvin, drove to the pest hospital, where they were joined by Dr. Hoffmann. After arranging the injector and serum dose, which all present decided should be twenty cubic centimeters only, followed two hours later by a similar dose, the physicians proceeded to room seven, in which the patient was resting. He greeted all with a cheery "Good evening, gentlemen," and removed the blanket from his limbs.

"Well, what do you think of me, Doc," he asked.

Dr. Hoffmann told him he had the right gri and was likely "to pull through."

The patient smiled and said, "I wonder what the boys at the Presidio would say if they could see me here." Mr. Hartmann is a horseman, and his remark had reference to the tracks and stables in which he had been employed in San Francisco.

When the needle was about to be inserted into his right thigh, he drew up his leg, saying he felt nervous, "that was all." After the needle had pricked the skin he relaxed his muscles, and calmly watched the progress of the injector piston as it forced the serum contents under the skin. He assisted in holding the wad of cotton on the orifice, and then watched the arrangement of the second dose of ten centimeters.

"Do you think that is going to do the business for me?" he asked as the second injection was finished.

The physician answered that he thought it would.

"That's all right then; just tell the boys up town I hope to see them again." Upon leaving the gritty man, who has the dread disease staring him directly in the face, as it were, the physicians bade him a good-night, and "hope you will get well, Hartmann."

"Oh, that's all right; good-night, Doc." And he calmly pulled the blanket around him and turned over on his side to sleep.

"With his fortitude and reserve strength," said President Wood, "I expect that patient to come out all right. He has the fortitude, and that is what will sustain him."

Hartmann arrived here on January 7th from San Francisco, and has since been employed as night watchman at the Pantheon stables.

### Another from Stables.

As a sequel to the startling developments about the Pantheon stables and the plague deaths which have been traced there, another chapter was added yesterday afternoon by the discovery of a sick Japanese who admits having worked in the Pantheon stables. This case was personally discovered by Will E. Fisher, inspector of District 26. He was on his round of the buildings in his district and entered a large two-story lodging-house at the corner of South and Kawaiahao streets, in which were 125 Japanese and a few Spaniards. He noticed one of the men making a plaster and asked him what he was going to do with it and received a reply that it was for a friend. Upon asking to see this friend, a man was pointed out, who, upon examination was found to be suffering from a moderate fever. Mr. Fisher immediately reported the matter to the Board of Health, and Dr. Jobe was sent to investigate the case. The physician reported the case as suspicious, and later on Dr. Garvin saw the patient and classed him as suspicious, more particularly as the man stated that he had been working at the Pantheon stables. The physicians say that developments by this morning will reveal positively whether it is a case of plague or not.

Nine guards were taken to the premises by E. R. Hendry of President Wood's office, who surrounded the building and its numerous back entrances and managed to corral some eighty of the inmates. As soon as the Board arrived at the Health Office from their tour of Kewalo district, they were visited by a delegation from the Citizens' Sanitary Committee, who related the circumstances of the quarantine. Mr. Fisher received authority from the Board to take charge of the building and its inmates, and a complete census was taken last evening. The Japanese had been in the building but a few days, having domiciled there under a permit issued him from the

Citizens' Sanitary Committee. The inguinal glands of the patient were found enlarged, but not tender.

### Disposition of Pantheon Stables.

Inasmuch as the Board had decided at Sunday's session to merely fumigate the Pantheon stables and arrange a new system of drainage for the stalls and catch basins as a result of the first two deaths by plague supposed to have originated in the stables, the Board will now be enabled to use more drastic measures in ridding the block of the dangerous structure. It is understood that the last lease of the property expired on January 31. The structure mainly consists of a series of heavy timbers for the walls upon which has been laid a corrugated iron roof.

A visit yesterday morning to the premises in rear of the stables disclosed the same ramshackly series of lean-tos and sheds as were generally found all through the Chinatown district, which were considered so dangerous to safety and public health. A thorough examination of the premises revealed no costly structures, and nothing which could be considered in the light of anything but "shacks." The front entrance to the stables was zealously guarded by a health guard, but an entrance just makal of the Uncle Sam restaurant on Fort street was unguarded, allowing free ingress to the stables at that point.

### Board of Health Meeting.

Yesterday's session was attended by President Wood, George W. Smith, Attorney-General Cooper, Dr. Day, F. M. Hatch, F. J. Lowrey and Dr. Emerson. The President read a communication relative to steamer Kaena which has been used by the Board of Health in towing its garbage scows out to sea. The owners of the vessel rendered a bill for 23½ days work at \$50 per day, making a total amount of \$1412 for the month of January. President Wood said when the vessel was chartered, it was understood that it would be considerably less than \$100 a day. A suggestion was made that the Board would do better by buying a steamer outright than to pay such a high rental, as under such circumstances the disposal of garbage at sea would be a large item of expense if the plague conditions continued indefinitely. Outside of the steamer Kaena, the only other vessel available was the gasoline schooner Malolo. Mr. Hatch thought the government should own a steamer, as there was sufficient work in the health department to make use of it continually. It was explained that the tug Elie is engaged in other work most of the time, and would seldom be at the service of the Board.

### Board Visits Kewalo.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Board, consisting of President Wood, George W. Smith, Attorney General Cooper, Dr. Day, F. M. Hatch and F. J. Lowrey, accompanied by Surveyor W. E. Wall and an Advertiser reporter, made a thorough inspection of Kewalo district, upon which an exhaustive report had been rendered on January 18th by W. E. Wall, Ernest Wodehouse and F. B. Edwards.

Driving down Punchbowl street to a point opposite the Government coal-yard, the Board alighted and inspected two large ponds, one of which is stagnant, filled with green scum, rushes and an accumulation of garbage, which permeated the air with a sour odor, almost sickening. The other was not so foul, but was in the second stage of decay. The rear portions of the houses facing on Punchbowl street were effected over these slimy sloughs, very little of the backyards being hard ground. Little children playing upon the small portions of hard ground were hardly able to avoid the slime. All

(Continued on Page 5).

## DRILL SHED CAMP—A GROUP OF CHILDREN.



## MAUI BUDGET

Three Japanese Crushed at Lahaina.

Boy Dragged to Death—Chinaman Committed For Attempt to Murder—Other Island News.

MAUI, Feb. 2, 1900.—On Wednesday, the 1st, three Japanese, two men and one woman, were crushed to death in the Pioneer mill, Lahaina. The support of a molasses tank giving way for some reason caused the huge pan to fall upon the Japanese, who were standing under it and almost instantaneously ended their lives. Sheriff Baldwin is to investigate the sad affair and will cause a coroner's jury to set on the case.

### Business on Maui.

All stores on Maui have been doing an unusually brisk business owing to the embargo against Honolulu merchandise, or what virtually is such. For the last two months the H. C. & S. Co.'s store at Kahului, the largest mercantile establishment on the island, has been transacting a phenomenal amount of business, recalling the early days of Spreckelsville eighteen or nineteen years ago, when the big "Kahului store" provided for the wants of the whole plantation and the surrounding region. There is a reported scarcity of kerosene oil, and rice is retailing at \$6.50 a bag. A steamer larger than the old Cleveland is daily expected in Kahului with a cargo of general merchandise.

### Boy Dragged to Death.

During Monday, January 29th, Jimmie Alana, the little 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Alana, was dragged and killed by a horse in the pasture near his parents' residence in Kula. At 8 o'clock that morning Mrs. Alana told the lad to take his horse and catch another one in the neighboring pasture. Having been gone longer than was necessary, the mother sought for her little son and soon found him and his horse near a cactus tree. The horse was standing quietly and the boy, with his foot caught in the narrow iron stirrup, was lying on the ground, unable to speak. His head was badly bruised and crushed, probably by the hoofs of the horse, which, frightened by the burden it had thrown from its back, had probably kicked viciously until it was weary of its exertions. The lad died but a half-hour after his mother discovered him. Little James was one of the brightest and best-behaved of boys, both at home and in school. His funeral took place at the Makawao Catholic Church January 30th.

### New Roads Building.

The Makawao Road Board are constructing a 6-mile road running from the mauka lands of Haleakala Ranch Company, in Makawao, through the homestead lands of the Kula section. The \$5,000 appropriated would make but a poor showing if it were not for the careful and economic manner in which the work is being carried on. Practical changes in the survey made necessary by the small amount of available funds, has probably saved several thousand dollars. About 100 laborers are employed altogether on

both the Makawao and Kula ends, and about three miles of thoroughfare have been already completed. With the exception of bridging one gulch, which, however, is passable without a bridge, the road will soon be completed without an additional appropriation.

### A Dancing Party.

On Monday evening, the 29th, a dancing party was given in the Walluku courthouse, as a farewell compliment to Miss Clara Lowrie of Spreckelsville, who departed February 1st, by the Lurline for San Francisco, where she is a student in the Irving Institute. The prettily decorated hall was well filled with dancers, who much appreciated the music by the Wahee String Band. A special train brought Spreckelsville and Kahului people to and from the party. Messrs. W. H. Cornwell, Jr., Geo. Cummings and Dr. Boote were the promoters of this most successful social event.

### The Debating Society.

During Friday evening, January 26, the Makawao Debating Society held its regular meeting in the parlors of the Pala Foreign Church. The subject discussed was "Resolved, That arbitration is the proper mode of settling international disputes." Messrs. W. E. Beckwith and W. O. Allen led in the affirmative and Messrs. D. C. Lindsay and E. B. Carley championed the negative side. The audience was overwhelmingly in favor of arbitration when the vote on the merits of the arguments presented was taken. The subject selected for next meeting is an exciting one—"Resolved, That the Boers are justified in their present war for independence."

### A Series of Sermons.

During several Sundays past Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith of the Pala Foreign Church has been preaching an unusually interesting series of sermons showing how the acts of an individual affect or may affect mind and matter; how every mental act is registered eternally on the tabula of the mind, and that every external act may be photographed in nature by the mysterious agency of light.

### Yan Jan Committed.

On January 29th the Wailuku court committed Yan Jan, a Huelo Chinese, to trial by jury on the charge of assault with intent to murder. Some time ago at a gambling game in Huelo Yan Jan stabbed a fellow-countryman so severely that he has been confined to the hospital for three weeks.

### Chinese New Year.

At midnight of January 30th Chinese New Year on Maui was ushered in with firecrackers and bombs. In Wailuku the Chinese are celebrating in an unusually quiet manner; in other parts of the island the explosion of crackers and the interchange of visits mark the festive days according to the usual custom.

### Items of Interest.

Weather—Unusually cold, with occasional rains.

Chickenpox is prevalent among the children of Pala.

Walluku has been put into a fine sanitary condition.

The steamer Mokoli towed the brig Lurline to sea on the 1st.

Since Judge McKay's resignation, S. E. Kaleikau has been acting as district magistrate of Wailuku.

Rev. Mr. Jones of California is visiting at Hamakua and will preach in the Pala Foreign Church Sunday, the 4th.

Miss Eva Smith has returned to Hamakua after a long absence in California. She will teach in the Hamakua Government school.

On the 6th the ladies of Makawao district and vicinity will meet at Mrs. D. C. Lindsay's, Pala, to sew for the sufferers by the recent Honolulu fires.

### A Broken Engagement.

The engagement between Miss Bernice Landers of this city and Mr. A. Mackintosh of Honolulu has been broken. In an interview regarding the matter Miss Landers said: "If you are going to say anything about this matter in the paper I am glad you spoke to me before you published it. I have no desire to make any concealment of the fact that the engagement between myself and Mr. Mackintosh is broken off. I do wish, however, that you would not make use of Miss Palmer's name in the case. I do not wish to have her dragged into it. I am sure she would not like it. I announced the breaking off of the engagement last Friday. I told it to my friends. The engagement was broken not in person but by letter. Mr. Mackintosh is now in Honolulu. He has been there some time. The reasons for breaking off the engagement? Well, I do not wish to say anything about that, except that I wished that it should be broken. I have only given that as a reason. My friends know no more. I have told them only that I desired to have it broken, and of course I cannot tell you any more."—Haywards (Cal.) Review.

### Aid From Lahaina.

While the ladies of Lahaina were soliciting for the fire victims of Honolulu they found the Chinese and especially the natives very much interested in the cause and liberal in helping their needy people. Several boxes of goods were sent here and these, the Lahaina ladies want to have distributed among those who have lost their all.



## TWO CASES TWO DEATHS

Weir Robertson Dies at Hospital.

## PLAGUE SERUM FAILS

Gee Mui and Wong Chiu Victims—  
Japanese Suspect From Kalihi—  
Portuguese From Pauoa Road.

(From Monday's Daily).

### DEATHS YESTERDAY.

J. Weir Robertson, who has been in the hospital since Friday night, and the first plague patient in Hawaii to be inoculated with the Pasteur anti-plague serum, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The post-mortem at the morgue last night at 9 o'clock determined beyond a doubt that plague was the cause of death. He was infected in the right femoral gland, and the lungs showed pulmonary symptoms as well.

Gee Mui, Chinese female child, aged one year, died at Kalihi-kai, in a special quarantine house just beyond Kalihi camp. People had been removed from one of three houses in block 15 which were left unburned by the fire of January 20. The child's father is Ah Chuck.

### SUSPECTS YESTERDAY.

Kekau, male Japanese from Kalihi Camp, was suspected on Saturday night, but certain symptoms of plague did not appear until yesterday when the patient was removed to the pest hospital. The Japanese occupied a room next to that in which Asagura died on Sunday, January 28th.

Male Portuguese, name unknown last night. Found by Dr. Peterson in a house on Pauoa road, is suspicious, but the patient will be quarantined in his house until further developments.

### WONG CHIN'S CASE.

Since the death of Wong Chin on Thursday, the health department has awaited developments in the culture tubes which were inoculated with fluid from the Chinaman's body. At 3 o'clock Dr. Garvin announced the finding of plague bacilli from the tube under the microscope. A death certificate was then issued showing cause of death was "bubonic plague."

Sunday seems an unfortunate day in health department circles. Until yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock the Board of Health bulletin board showed three ciphers; by 9 o'clock the record of plague cases as displayed thereon stood as follows: Number of suspect cases 2; number of plague cases, 1; number of plague deaths, 2.

Although entertaining hopes that the injection of the anti-plague serum would prove the powers generally attributed to it, the physicians at the pest hospital were convinced by noon that death would summon Mr. Robertson before the day was ended. It came at 4 o'clock and the announcement was officially made at the Board of Health session that he died of plague.

The body was removed to the morgue and at 9 o'clock Dr. Garvin began the post-mortem examination in the presence of Drs. Wood, Herbert and Carmichael of the Marine Hospital Service. The first stroke of the knife in the right femoral gland was a convincing argument that the man had been infected with plague. The swelling was pronounced and the gland was removed in order that microscopical slides could be mounted. The medial incision made, the spleen was examined which was found in an exceedingly friable condition. It was so friable that the surgeon had great difficulty in removing it entire, as it almost fell to pieces. The lungs too showed the infection had visited them. It was a case of an advanced type and little doubt was left in the minds of those who witnessed the examination of the true cause.

The little Chinese child, Gee Mui, has been at the quarantine camp at Kalihi-kai for a few days, and was sick probably twenty-four hours before death came. This camp is a special one for Chinese families of the better class, the guards being provided at the expense of those entering such a quarantine. Previous to quarantine there they had been removed from one of the three cottages remaining on the unburned portion of Block 15 after the fire of January 20th. During the fire several Chinese families fled to these houses, and were unnoticed for several days. President Wood, however, made a special investigation of the houses, and in one of them found twenty-five people. These he ordered into quarantine, and had the cottages burned. The little child was one of those sent into quarantine. Ah Chuck formerly lived on the makai side of Pauahi street between Smith and Maunakea streets, his house being burned when the corner buildings were destroyed at the end of December. He is the proprietor of a restaurant on Hotel street, opposite Dr. McGrew's residence. The restaurant will not be affected by the death. The post-mortem

was held previous to that performed on Mr. Robertson and a tube was found in the right femoral gland.

The Japanese suspect from Kalihi camp, Kekau, was thought to be rather suspicious on Saturday night by Dr. Howard, but nothing definite was developed in the case until yesterday afternoon, when the patient was sent to the pest hospital. His temperature was very high and he is considered a clear case of plague. His room was directly next to that occupied by the Japanese Asagura, who died last week Sunday of plague.

As to the Portuguese from Pauoa road, he was considered merely as a suspect, and had not last night developed into a certain plague case. He was allowed to remain in his own house under guard.

### Wong Chin a Plague Victim.

At 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon Dr. Garvin announced that the cultures from the blood of Wong Chin at the bacteriological station were examined microscopically and proved the presence of typical plague bacilli. A whitish, cloudy substance like fungus was also noticeable in the culture tubes, showing where the bacilli were growing. Upon this proof President Wood made an official announcement that the second employee from the Pantheon saloon and stables premises had died of plague, and the premises were ordered quarantined.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon President Wood, accompanied by several health guards, appeared at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets, and before the inmates of the stable had an inkling of what was imminent, they were hemmed in. The employees, numbering seven, were taken from the stables and escorted to quarantine. The saloon and all the entrances to it were closed and the stables were placed under surveillance. A large crowd collected in the street when the quarantine was placed upon the corner, but were moved back from the scene by a guard of mounted police under the orders of Marshal Brown, who personally took charge of closing up the two buildings.

### Saturday's Health Meeting.

The Board meeting was attended by President Wood, George W. Smith, F. M. Hatch, F. J. Lowrey and Dr. Day. Communication from the Waiwala residents was received enclosing subscription fund for relief of persons in need of assistance, amounting to \$735 for which the Board returned its thanks. The amount will be divided and the funds turned over to the different relief committees designated.

Communication from the "Hilo Board of Health" was received regarding the last meeting of that body. The Board ordered the matter to be given the newspapers for publication.

J. F. Morgan protested to the Board against its order to destroy all bread and flour now in Love's Bakery on Nuuanu street according to the Board's action on Friday last. He also gave notice to the Board that the employees of the Health department now quartered in the bakery building should be removed, and the building turned over to him.

Mr. Lowrey moved that the Board notify Mr. Morgan that the original motion declaring that the bread and flour be destroyed will be carried out, and advise the petitioner that any claims presented to the Board for loss will be considered. Carried.

Mr. Hiltz, superintendent of the work of clearing up the debris of Chinatown district moved out of the building he has occupied yesterday morning and is now installed in a small building on the Ewa side of the saloon on the corner of Hotel and Nuuanu streets, formerly occupied by Nick Braham.

It was ordered that cesspools in the burnt district be pumped out as soon as convenient.

Mr. Hatch offered the following resolution in regard to the merchandise stored in Aala warehouse, which was visited by the Board on Saturday morning:

"Whereas, there are now stored in the Aala warehouse large quantities of merchandise which was removed from the infected blocks prior to the fire of January 20th, and also many parcels of personal effects also taken from said blocks, and there is reason to believe that said goods and effects are infected with plague and from their nature it would be difficult by any treatment short of destruction by fire to render the same harmless to a reasonable certainty; and whereas, it has been recommended by the merchants' committee that an appropriation of \$100,000 be asked for to pay 66 2-3 per cent. of the value of said goods, 90 per cent. of the owners of the same having signified their willingness to accept said percentage in full of all claims; and whereas, in the opinion of the Board the public safety requires that said goods and effects, other than hardware, sewing machines, and other goods which can be effectually fumigated, should be destroyed:

"Resolved, that the Executive Council be requested to ask the appropriation of the Council of State of the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose of paying 66 2-3 per cent. of the value of such goods and effects, as determined by appraisement, and of paying for such other merchandise as may be destroyed by order of the Board of Health." Motion carried.

A protest was received from J. L. McLean, agent for Mrs. Grey, against the destruction of her property. No action was taken.

### Yesterday's Board Session.

Previous to the special session of the Board yesterday, the members visited the Pantheon saloon and stables. The party consisted of President Wood, George W. Smith, Attorney General Cooper, Dr. Day and Dr. Emerson. The saloon premises were first inspected and every detail of its sanitary condition looked into. Mr. Ables, one of the owners of the saloon property, accompanied the Board in its rounds, and agreed to do whatever the Board desired in the way of fumigation, dis-

infecting or renovation. The Board found that the vaults and cesspools had already been cleaned out and disinfected and every portion which the owners considered insanitary had been removed and destroyed.

The stables were next visited. Here the Board found the well saturated heavily with stable fluids and some of the catch basins were in a foul condition, especially the grated pool into which the carriage dirt and water fell. The two Chinamen from the stables who have died of plague were men who worked continually around this pool, and the Board is of the opinion that it has been one of the direct causes of infection. The loft in which the two men had slept was visited. They usually slept directly on the hay, which causes the Board to believe that this loft is also infected. In the stables no arrangements had been made to allow the stall fluids to be drained, with the result that the earth was heavily saturated. No action was taken by the Board on the premises, the question being one which required further deliberation.

At the Health Office the question was discussed at length. One of the members was of the opinion that the Board ought to deal with the premises with the same severity as was done in the case of Chinese property-owners. The question arose as to whether the two men had caught the infection in the stables. However, as the second case occurred almost a week after the first death, and both men had been in the habit of occupying the same sleeping-quarters on the premises, there seemed little doubt that the infection was in the stables. Further than this, the rear of the stable premises adjoin Fowler's yard, which also adjoined premises lately declared to be infected with plague. Again, President Wood was certain that the stables would be frequented with rats. The Pantheon people deny that the man slept there after Monday.

The Board considered long over the question of condemning the stable structure. They felt they would be blamed if they did not act promptly with them, no matter what nationality of people were the owners.

The Board was of the opinion that the saloon and the stables were separate propositions. Mr. Cooper moved that if the proprietor of the Pantheon saloon will remove the flooring, paint the building inside and out, and thoroughly disinfect all portions of it, they would allow it to be done under the supervision of the Board of Health. Prof. Ingalls will be appointed to superintend the work.

### The Stable Question.

There seemed to be a prevalence of opinion that the stables should be dealt with by drastic measures if the infection were to be eradicated from the premises. The structure seems to be composed mostly of roofing, and boarded up sides. The ground carries the infection, being saturated with animal urine which has no opportunity of being drained away. The Board decided that all the flooring should be taken out and burned, cesspools drained, and the place closed for a considerable length of time until the Board felt that it would be again safe to allow the proprietors to resume business.

Dr. Emerson moved that all the animals be removed and the place be disinfected. Carried. It was also moved and carried that the details of the treatment of disinfection of the stables be left with the President.

### Hack Stand Pau.

Indirectly the question of the Pantheon stable hack stand on the Fort street side of the saloon was brought up and declared a nuisance. The hacks do not occupy a part of the sidewalk, but are inside the sidewalk limit on private property. However, it was adjudged that the position of the stand was a public nuisance, and it was moved that the hackstand in front of the Pantheon saloon be declared a nuisance and ordered discontinued by the Board of Health. Carried.

Mr. Cooper asked when the drill shed inmates were to complete their period of quarantine. Yesterday ended the 15th day of their detention, although President Wood declared that their quarantine only began on Thursday last when they were disinfected and given an entire change of new clothing. Mr. Cooper explained that the camp had been singularly free from sickness. It was moved that after a lapse of seven days from complete disinfection the inmates of the drill shed be allowed to depart. By this motion, the Japanese will complete their quarantine on Thursday next, and the Chinese the following Saturday.

### SUGAR MILLS COMING.

Thirty-five Car Loads of Machinery For Kaunakakai, Molokai.

ANSONIA, Conn., Jan. 6.—An impressive sight to local people yesterday was a train of twenty-five flat cars, loaded with three complete sugar mills from the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company, which left this city for New York at noon. Today twelve more cars loaded with the same kind of freight were sent away.

These cars will be unloaded in New York, the sugar mills stowed away in the hold of a steamer and sent direct to Kaunakakai, Hawaiian Islands, and will complete an order received last March for seven mills. Four have been sent before but not in one shipment. Mr. Farrel, the president of the company making these mills, is the owner of sugar plantations in Cuba, where the mills have been tried and found to work successfully.—N. Y. Sun.

### THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEUMATISM.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Hermlin, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## Locomotor

## Ataxia

## Cured by

## Dr. Williams'

## Pink Pills

## for

## Pale People

This is the sworn statement of a man who was cured.

"My lower limbs seemed to be dying—losing all sense of outward feeling. The most excruciating pains made me almost wild with misery and I could not stand alone. I tried electricity with no avail. Several physicians gave me treatment which was not effective. One day I read of a man who had Locomotor Ataxia, and was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I procured a half dozen boxes, and took them before I was convinced a cure was possible, and finally used one box a week. My pains gradually disappeared, color came back to my flesh. I could walk, run and jump, and actually dispensed with a cane."

JOEL SHOEMAKER,  
Editor Farmer and Dairyman,  
North Yakima, Wash.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me,  
this 3d day of January, 1899.  
JAMES R. COE, County Clerk.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as Locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

## HEADQUARTERS

—FOR THE—

## CELEBRATED

## Morgan & Wright

## TIRES.

Tires fitted to any Vehicle at very short notice.

## SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY

FORT ST., CLUB STABLES BUILDING.

## HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., LIMITED

General Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock,  
Fowls, Feed  
and Vehicles



Bought, sold and  
exchanged on  
commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited.

G. N. WILCOX, President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

T. MAY, Auditor.

## PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.  
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to  
DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager, Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

## DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,  
FINE PLATED WARE,  
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS,  
(New Designs.)  
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA,  
(Something New.)  
RICH CUT GLASS,  
FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,  
FRENCH CHINA,  
GERMAN CHINA,  
ENGLISH CHINA,  
FIGURES,  
BRONZES,  
ORNAMENTS,  
JARDINIERS,  
LAMPS,  
And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

## W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER  
IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Sore Legs.  
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scurvy.  
Cures Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the blood and restores the blood to its natural state. As the Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, the latter being sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

### CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

## CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd

HONOLULU.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

### SUGAR FACTORS.

### —AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waiwala Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.



# WHITE MAN STRICKEN

Weir Robertson Down With Plague.

## CASE ON NUUANU STREET

The Patient is Delirious But is Being Treated With the Newly-Arrived Pasteur Serum.

(From Saturday's Daily).

### CASE OF PLAGUE.

J. Weir Robertson, employee of Waterhouse's grocery store, was removed to the pest hospital from his residence in rear of Clarence Crabbe's premises on Nuuanu street, between Vineyard and School streets. Was taken ill on Wednesday afternoon, but nothing suspicious was noted until late last evening, when a bubo was observed in the groin.

Plague serum, received yesterday by the Board of Health from Dr. Carmichael of the Marine Hospital Service, was used last night for the first time in Hawaii. Two bottles, of forty cubic centimeters of the fluid, were injected into the back of the patient, beneath the shoulder blades.

J. Weir Robertson, an American employee of Waterhouse & Co., was taken to the pest hospital at 10 o'clock last night. Dr. Wood pronounced his a case of plague.

At 9:30 p. m. the physician in charge of Mr. Robertson sent a message to the Health Department that he considered his patient a suspicious case, and Dr. Wood personally responded to the call. Mr. Robertson was in a semi-delirious condition, his temperature registering 104½. A well-developed bubo was found in the right groin, and other symptoms such as vomiting and headache formed the basis of Dr. Wood's announcement of plague. The patient was accompanied to the pest hospital by Dr. Wood, who remained with him until nearly midnight.

The latest victim lived in a four-room cottage in the rear of Clarence Crabbe's residence on Nuuanu street, between Vineyard and School streets. A lane leads from the street to the interior of the block. With the patient at the time of his removal was his 14-year-old daughter and a nurse, who has been attending him since Thursday. Both will be sent to Kalihai camp today.

The plague serum, which was turned over to the Board of Health yesterday by Dr. Carmichael of the Marine Hospital Service, was used in this case for the first time on a plague patient in Hawaii. The two doses were administered in the presence of Drs. Wood and Day, by Dr. Garvin. Said the latter: "I injected two bottles of the Pasteur anti-plague serum, or forty cubic centimeters in all, two doses, into the man's back beneath the shoulder blades. It was a fortunate thing the serum arrived today, as we will be able to give it a fair trial. Mr. Robertson will be watched carefully through the night, his temperature taken every hour, and every symptom observed to watch the effect."

Mr. Fred. Waterhouse was seen last night, and spoke of Mr. Robertson having met with an accident on Tuesday last, which he thought may have caused the present sickness of the patient. "On Tuesday Mr. Robertson went upstairs in the store," said Mr. Waterhouse, "to get a large box of candy. In tipping the box over from its elevated position he tripped backwards over a bag of coffee, and the box, weighing fully 100 pounds, fell directly upon his abdomen. The next morning he said he felt sore, that was all. That evening he complained of being ill and he was sent home. Mr. Robertson has been in this city for more than twenty years and has been with the Waterhouse store for nearly eighteen years. If he has the plague, it is a mystery to me how he caught it, for he always stayed at home in the evening."

Armstrong Smith, who went into quarantine yesterday morning, once more volunteered his services when he learned of the new case of plague, and is now again on duty in the pest hospital.

The medical fraternity will watch developments in Mr. Robertson's case with interest on account of the trial being given the new serum. The prophylactic serum was injected into a Guinea pig last evening, and today President Wood will offer himself for the first injection of the fluid. The rest of the physicians on call at the Health Office will also be subjects for injections.

No death certificate has been issued in the case of Wong Chin, who died Thursday afternoon. Cultures are being made and if death was caused by plague that fact will be known some time tomorrow. No bacilli were seen in the slides made for the microscope.

### Board of Health Meeting.

Yesterday's meeting of the Board was attended by President Wood, George W. Smith, Dr. Day, F. M. Hatch, F. J. Lowrey, Attorney-General Coop-

er and Dr. Armstrong. President Wood was also an interested spectator. The physicians for the pest hospital advised that the deceased should be buried on the east side of South street, between Queen street and Kewalo street, be approved. Gen. W. Smith of the command advised that the location, as above given, seemed to be a good one, and suggested that the location be approved by the Board when the location should have been fixed in to the street level. The Board further requires that all connections for conveyance of waste matters from said laundry, be made direct with the sewerage system. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Cooper presented maps and reports from Sanitary Engineer Edwards, as to the proposed changes in the ditch running through Kewalo district to the low lands. The changes proposed by Mr. Edwards consisted of elevating the channel through which the water would flow. Mr. Hatch, however, felt that there was no reason for changing the Board's original resolution regarding the ditch.

It was stated by Mr. Cooper that the cost for doing this work would come out of the appropriation of \$25,000 for sewerage. If the work was commenced and completed before March 31.

Upon motion of Mr. Hatch, it was resolved that the drainage ditch leading from near the corner of King and South streets to the ocean in the neighborhood of the kerosene warehouse, is, in the opinion of the Board of Health, a source of filth and cause of sickness, and that notice be given to the Minister of Interior.

The engineer's report was accepted and the Board moved that the recommendations of the report be submitted to the Minister of Interior.

Communications from the French Consul regarding the plague serum, for which he had written to Paris after the outbreak of plague in this city, were read.

A communication from the Rev. W. K. Azbill, proprietor of the Queen hotel, relative to the use of the latter by the Board of Health. The writer stated that according to the Board's resolution by which the hotel temporarily became a government institution, the word "lease" was incorporated therein. The resolution should have contained the word "use" in lieu thereof. The Board expressed its opinion that Mr. Azbill was not to blame in matter, and upon motion the word "use" was substituted for "lease."

A letter from Rev. Parker of Kawaiahaeo church was read which contained the suggestions of the Trustees relative to what repairs and work should be done to the church to restore it to its former state. So ordered.

A petition from residents of Emma and Beretania streets regarding the insanitary condition of the Chinese shacks on the corner, which appeared in yesterday's Advertiser, was read. No action was taken, as the lease had been given until today to place his premises in a sanitary condition.

Appointment of Captain Campbell as Health Agent for the waterfront was approved by the Board.

Mr. Smith made a motion to allow the churches to open tomorrow. Mr. Lowrey thought that by adopting such a course, all places of amusement should be allowed the same privilege, and Mr. Smith withdrew his motion. The opinion was freely expressed that the churches and other places affected by the original resolution should remain closed at least for another week.

### Merchandise on Wharves.

President Wood stated that the executive agent of the Board had communicated with the Custom House in relation to perishable freights lying on the wharves, which was at present spoiling. The agent desired the Custom House to remove it or allow it to be destroyed.

It was moved that the perishable freight, consisting of fruits on the wharves be removed by the Custom House, or destroyed after proper inspection. Carried.

The Finance Committee asked for definite instructions in matters pertaining to certain bills.

It was moved that the Finance Committee should have full auditing powers to question any bill, or pay it in full, or have it approved by some head of department, all to be paid out of the appropriation passed by the Council of State. So carried.

Mr. Hatch moved that George R. Carter be authorized an agent of the Board to approve all bills for materials, and make final approval of bills before they are handed in to the Minister of Interior, and that F. B. Damon be authorized to approve pay-rolls. Carried.

A bill approved by Superintendent of Public Works Rowell for \$513 for a scow ordered by the Board of Health before the plague broke out, was ordered paid.

Mr. Thurston requested information as to when the Board intended to raise quarantine. He asked whether the Board intended establishing an interim period of twenty-one days before raising the quarantine.

Dr. Wood replied that it might possibly be more nearly thirty-one days. President Wood stated: "We have tried to avoid setting a time in regard to all quarantine matters. We don't, however, wish the volunteer inspectors discontinuing their work, as we wish this to go right along. This inspection is one of the best policies yet inaugurated."

The question of building permits again came up for discussion. The Board considered that the matter should be given into the hands of the Superintendent of Public Works, as the Board had adopted sanitary regulations covering the erection of buildings.

In the application of S. M. Damon, agent for the Austin Estate buildings on King street, opposite the Advertiser office, to have the same destroyed by fire under direction of the Board. No definite action was taken. The Board feels there is too much risk to burn the property as requested.

Mr. Lowrey introduced the following resolution: "That notice be given to the property owner on Beretania and Pensacola streets, known as Tai Kee's, that all cesspools and vaults on said premises must be emptied and disinfected, and those not in use be filled with approved material as provided for in the published sanitary regulations."

At 10 o'clock this morning the Board will visit the Kewalo district in a body.

On Monday morning the Board will visit the slaughter houses, wash houses, and inspect several sluggish streams which have been reported very often to the Board as being insanitary.

# TRADE REPORT

Mercantile Conditions In January.

Business Fairly Good—Mortgage Indebtedness Largely Increased. Advance in Staples.

[Q. H. Berry's Commercial Circular for January.]

We will not dwell upon details of the plague, but will confine this report to a succinct statement of mercantile conditions.

The unbiased estimate of the damage will reach one million dollars. Claims have been forwarded to the home offices by local underwriters. The present Government has also sought advice from the United States authorities.

Money is exceptionally tight. Banks are doing business on good, safe basis. Business is fairly good, even with some of the worst kickers.

People on other islands have realized necessary shortage in Honolulu wholesale markets, and result is better satisfaction in all dealings.

General advance in staples will average 15 per cent.

All know the general suspension of business—between late morning and early evening hours. Honolulu has a right to be proud of her business men and praises of them at this time would be fulsome, in view of such recognized merits.

### Building Permit.

W. W. Ahana, 1-story cottage, Dowsett lane, \$900; E. A. Jacobson, 1-story cottage, Ewa side Pensacola street, \$1,000; F. E. King, 7 cottages on Bleckerton premises, \$6,300; F. Harrison, Government warehouse, makai side Queen street.

### Real Estate.

The mortgaged indebtedness of the islands has increased since our last report \$295,332.

	No.	Amount.
Deeds	75	\$53,925 80
Mortgages	15	228,770 00
Leases	11	
Releases	18	23,538 00
Bills of sale	1	2,200 00
Power of attorney	5	
Assignments, mortgage	1	
Agreements	6	
Mortgages—No rate		211,920 00
Mortgages—4 %		
Mortgages—6 %		1,100 00
Mortgages—7 %		12,000 00
Mortgages—8 %		1,800 00
Mortgages—9 %		1,600 00
Mortgages—10 %		350 00
Mortgages—13 %		
		\$228,770 00

### Building Material Prices.

To take effect January 19, 1900:

Northwest rough, \$26 to \$32.50 per 1,000 feet; selected stock, \$32.50 to \$38.50 per 1,000 feet; T. and G., \$35 to \$37.50 per 1,000 feet; redwood rough, \$27.50 to \$32.50 per 1,000 feet; clear surfaced one side, \$35 to \$37.50 per 1,000 feet; spruce, clear surfaced, \$40 to \$42.50 per 1,000 feet; shingles, \$3 to \$4 per 1,000 feet; lath, 65c to 80c per bundle; split redwood posts, 20c each; lime, per barrel, \$3; cement, per barrel, \$4.50; brick, per 1,000, \$18 to \$20; cut nails, 20d per keg, \$4; wire nails, per keg, \$4.25. Add \$2 on gal. 3 to 6d and \$1.50 from 8d up.

### Corporations.

The Dowsett Company, Limited, The Hilo Electric Power & Refrigerating Company, Limited, City Stables & Supply Company, Limited, Inter-Island and Telegraph Company, Limited.

### Produce Quotations—Trade Prices.

Oats, per ton, \$35 to \$37.50; barley, per ton, \$26.50 to \$27.50; hay, bale, \$5 to \$6 bran, per ton, \$26; hams and bacon, 15c to 17c; sugar peas, \$1.50, S. F.; barrel salmon, \$12 to \$14, Honolulu; wheat, per pound, 1½c to 2c; flour, per barrel, \$5 to \$4.50; island rice, \$6 to \$6.75; sugar, 4½c; California potatoes, 3c to 3½c; table fruits, dozen, \$2, S. F.

### Immigration.

Following are the arrivals during the past month:	
	Arrivals.
Foreigners	123
Japanese	1,648
Chinese	18
Total	1,789

### AN EDITOR'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient stage. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd., have engaged Miss E. Schnoor, late of San Francisco, manufacturer of artistic lamp shades of all kinds, and are now prepared to take orders for this line of work. You are invited to call and inspect samples of her work at the store.



POINTS WHERE THE BOERS BLOCKED THE BRITISH.

The black horizontal lines show the places where British forces have been blocked and beleaguered by the Boers. Chief interest at present centers around these points. Generals Hart and Lyttleton are brigade commanders under Buller. General Warren commands the Fifth division, which was dispatched to the support of General Methuen.

## Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

### THE "HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this make of SHOES. The world does not produce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S.

—LATEST—

### "The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting, and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

## The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

## Cocoanut

## Fibre

IS NOW USED IN

## Mattresses.

We have just received a large shipment of Fibre direct from the factory, and are now prepared to fill orders for those desiring

## Cocoanut Fibre Mattresses.

## COYNE-MEHRTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

Progress Block. Fort St.

## The Beginning of the Year 1900

(Is it the last year of the old century or the first of the new?) Shows that the sales at the

## VACUUM OILS

In the Hawaiian Islands have increased 150 per cent. in 1899, over the sales in 1898. In connection with these oils, we now offer

## Oil for the Troublesome Waters.

### EMERALD BOILER OIL.

WHAT IT IS.—Emerald Boiler Oil is a Petroleum extract free from all substances injurious to metal. The special process adopted for its manufacture extracts the volatile properties, while the scale removing properties are retained.

It is of high fire test, and consequently well calculated to withstand the high temperature of steam in the boiler; at the same time, there is no danger of the formation of gas. For removing and preventing Scale, Emerald Boiler Oil gives the most perfect results of anything for the purpose now on the market.

Its success is attested to by the many who are using it with the best of results.

### WHAT IT SAVES.

What Emerald Boiler Oil saves is of more importance than what it costs. It costs a few cents per day; it saves vastly more in fuel alone.

The aim in every steam plant should be to produce steam at the least possible cost per horsepower.

That is the keynote to the whole situation. Emerald Boiler Oil keeps down the cost of steam-making, by keeping boilers clean, so that they maintain their full efficiency with a normal amount of fuel.

We trust you see the point, and, seeing, will act by giving Emerald Boiler Oil a trial.

Your orders are solicited.

## PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY LIMITED.

AGENTS, HONOLULU, H. I.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

## The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at Four DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

## Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

## COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

## Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

## J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO. J. V. & CO.

## Metropolitan

## Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

### NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

TUESDAY : : : FEBRUARY 8, 1900.

## COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS.

The great success in building up trade with foreign countries which stands to the credit of the Commercial museum of Philadelphia has inspired the merchants of San Francisco to propose an institution of the same kind. That they will go on and get it may be inferred from the quality of the men who have the matter in charge and from the steps already taken. It is as certain as anything in the future can be that the museum will come and that, when it does, Pacific ocean trade will receive an amount of studious attention that it has rarely had in the past and be developed by great combinations of capital rather than by the limited and limitable force of individual enterprise.

The intent of a commercial museum is to give American merchants the chance which they will not take by travel and the planting of branch houses abroad to learn the precise wants of foreign communities through object lessons of what such communities use and buy in rival markets. There are more merchants in the United States than one might think who belong in the category of the man who in the apocryphal tale—sent a shipload of warming pans to the South Seas. Every volume of Consular reports contains protests about the kind of goods that are packed by American merchants to be sold in distant markets. In answering an inquiry why so much of the trade of Argentina is in the hands of Germans, the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres wrote that Boston and New York exporters who had tried to supply Argentina merchants with printstuffs had consulted the taste of Boston rather than that of the Latin-American market they had sought to enter. The printstuffs were fine in quality and were durable—but they had no scarlet edges. They were not made in that bravery of color the Argentine women loved. The Germans, on the other hand, had sent no goods to the market until they had studied the trade on the ground, and then they sent the gorgeous fabrics which were in demand and of course captured the trade in prints. When about to angle, one should not cut bait according to his own taste, but the taste of the fish. That was the way with these German merchants; but unfortunately the American merchants had long pursued the opposite policy. They simply would not travel and study trade conditions and, though their foreign trade in some lines has expanded vastly in spite of them, they yet have the mortification of seeing the bulk of the jobbing of Central and South America, their own natural markets, remain in alien hands. Of the trade of Australia they have had until recently but slight conception. On these accounts they perhaps deserve or have deserved the characterization of Dr. Voeborg-Rikow, director of the association of German business men, who said: "With all their enterprise and ingenuity we need not greatly fear the Americans. Their training is too incomplete and one-sided to render them successful competitors in the long run."

The commercial museums, however, mark a new departure. If the American merchants as a class cannot see the advantage of sending spies into far countries, they are at length willing to provide museums in which our intelligent Consuls and such business men as have adopted the German methods, may deposit specimens of the wares and products in demand. A visitor to the Argentine section of the Philadelphia museum can see at a glance what the Argentines buy and what they pay for it. If he can make something as acceptable for less money, or something more acceptable for the same money, why then and then he gets an incentive which, if followed up, may put him in possession of a rich trade. The San Francisco museum will naturally apply itself mainly to the trade of the countries bordering on the Pacific ocean. Here is a field fit for the widest enterprise. The west coasts of Mexico, Central and South America, all of Australia, Micronesia, Polynesia, Siam, China, Japan and Siberia figure in that enormous circuit. By collecting from each the fabricated articles in use, displaying them to all merchants and manufacturers, the business men of the Pacific Coast will soon cease to be one-sided. They will know precisely what is wanted of them and it will be their own fault if they do not, before many years have gone by, and with the co-operation of their Eastern colleagues, make the United States the commercial primate of

that sea which, in Seward's phrase, is to become the theater of the world's chief maritime activities.

## OUR SATURDAY SERMON.

(From Saturday's Daily).

We have in the Anglo-Boer conflict the spectacle, which the American Civil War presented, of two contending peoples who pray for victory in faith that prayer is answered and invoke the same God with an earnest protest of the rectitude of their intent. The English nation has been, since the South African war took its bad turn, in a supplicatory religious attitude and is now on the point of asking the Queen to proclaim a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer. On the other hand those modern Covenanters, the Boers, are always appealing to the throne of grace and in the very midst of battles hold such meetings for prayer and praise as Cromwell's Ironsides were wont to do. Here we have what might be called, in diplomatic phrase, a theological impasse. "Ask and ye shall receive!" Both of the war-worn combatants are asking. Both, as Christian nations, have an especial right to ask. Yet both cannot hope for the answer they seek. Both cannot have victory. One must succeed and the other fail. In the final analysis what is puzzled humanity to do—accept the cynical apothegm of Napoleon that God is always on the side of the strongest battalions, or confess that these questions in the governance of the world are insoluble, and timidly leave them alone?

The problem of God's aid in war, as thus presented, is one that interests too many millions of people to be left in the background of religious mystery. Always since Christianity became a vital force, it has been a theme of speculation and it always will be. The theologians have written libraries to show that God answers prayer but in His own way; and that what seems to be a denial of favor is oftentimes the supremest blessing. The children of those who prayed for triumph at Marston Moor and Naseby and yet went down in defeat would not now wish to have had those battles turn out differently. They realize that what happened was for the best good of the nation. It is the same way with the descendants of the prayerful Southerners, who, like Stonewall Jackson, invoked God's favor on the cause of the Confederacy. They, too, begin to see that God answered their fathers mercifully; for if the Confederate arms had won and a new nation had been founded on the principle of disunion, it would, in subsequent days of internal difference, have jarred to pieces. Triumph would have ended in misery and ruin; in failure was the safety of the stricken State. If we take this view of the question, the problem of the efficacy of prayers addressed to the God of Battles becomes clearer, though it does not obviously meet the promise upon which the supplicant for aid and favor relies. "Ask and ye shall receive," is a very explicit text which admits of few mental or spiritual reservations.

Perhaps in wiser theology it may be resolved that Providence has established certain principles for the good of man and that only they who labor or battle for the maintenance of those principles need pray in the hope of being answered. A delegation of clergymen went to Lincoln in the dark days of the Civil War and one of them said: "I hope God is on our side." The solemn and pregnant answer was: "I hope we are on God's side." It is the prayer of the "just" man and presumably the just cause which avails much. There is no efficacy in prayers for what is wrong or vicious. If this view is taken, conflicting prayers need raise no question of metaphysics. They become in the spiritual court what the pleadings of litigants become in the temporal court. Both sides appeal with faith; the Judge sifts the merits of the claim; the just man gets the verdict. Does it not appear through all history that conflicting prayers for national well-being have been answered in this way? What decision has been handed down which has not, in the long run, brought the greatest good to the greatest number?

The Englishman prays for victory over the Boer; the Boer prays for victory over the Englishman. Both cannot receive the blessing sought, and in one case it would not be a blessing but a curse. God has His own purposes; and he who prays most in accordance with them is the one for whom the manna in the wilderness will fall and to whom the ravens, even of the battlefield, will bring the bread of life.

Samoa acted promptly in the matter of the plague and declared Honolulu an infected port. Those islands, however, take more risk from Australia and various South Pacific groups than they do from Hawaii. The plague is having more of a run down that way than it is here, and may easily reach Samoa in the course of incidental South Sea commerce.

## THE PANTHEON PLAGUE SPOT.

With all the desire in the world to assist the Board of Health, we must question the wisdom of the course it is pursuing toward the Pantheon stable and saloon.

If there ever were infected places these are infected. Two Chinamen, who were employed there as general helpers, are dead of plague; a Japanese who was assisting there has just been taken in charge as a suspect; a white watchman came down last night. It is conceded that the ground under the stables and, naturally, under the saloon also, is insanitary. For years it has absorbed cesspool poisons. Back of the stables are shacks almost wretched enough to be typical of the Bishop Estate. To cap the climax it is known that rats which, when sick of plague, court the society of human beings, came into the stable during the month of January and staggered about the feet of employees, who killed them with clubs. The bodies were buried in compost heaps where some of them were exhumed yesterday. Rats which run in the stable also visit the saloon. The two institutions open into one another and might be said to lay under one roof.

One could judge from precedents that the Board of Health would have condemned and burned these nurseries of the black death without delay. A house which the late Mrs. Franz recently entered, before she was conceded to be sick, was destroyed. Other houses, in good sanitary shape but from which plague patients had been removed, were also put to the torch. Yet the Pantheon property still stands, and it is so imperfectly guarded that a reporter of the Advertiser entered it the back way unchallenged yesterday and examined the whole place. People pass it, assemble about it and enter it; rats go in and out of it carrying germs of the Asiatic scourge wherever they may go. And now it is actually proposed to save the stable and saloon by letting the owners tear up the floor, replace it with clean boards and otherwise renovate the premises. God help the laborers who, in removing the flooring, happen to be scratched or pierced by splinters; God help the carpenters and painters and paperhangers who have to go over the reeking superstructure inch by inch.

Do we need to draw the moral? Is it not perfectly obvious to the public that the Pantheon property ought to be surrounded with a tight wire fence to keep the rats in and then set afire? Is there any reasonable excuse for the Board of Health in delaying such action an hour?

Late last night, after the above article had been put in type, the Advertiser was informed that the Pantheon stables would be burned today. We congratulate the Board and the community.

## OUR COMING STEAMSHIPS.

The developments in commercial and shipbuilding centers during the past few months point to the appearance, on the Pacific ocean, in the present decade, of steamships, carrying the American flag, which will compare favorably in tonnage, speed and passenger accommodation with all but a few of the ocean greyhounds of the Trans-Atlantic routes. We are not sure that there will be, in the final analysis, any superior quality in the best Atlantic steamers. Owing to difficulties of harbor depths and dockage, they have probably reached the limit of size, and unless some improvement of a radical nature comes in engines and boilers, of speed, as well. With the Pacific ocean vessels the tendency is one of continuous improvement, and if this goes on in the present ratio it will not be long before there will be little choice between the great steamships plying between the United States and Europe and those which traverse the passenger and freight routes between the United States and Asia.

The Spreckels are not the only ones who are building a fleet of swift levithans for these waters. James Hill of the Great Northern is going to put on a line from Tacoma which will contain steamships of greater tonnage and higher speed than the 6,000-ton, 17-knot boats of the Oceanic line. There is even a hint abroad that two of his ships will be superior to the White Star queen, but it is not altogether credible. Still, we are bound to say that the largest steamers can be used to advantage here as soon as the cotton trade reaches anything near its maximum development.

The Russians also promise something in the way of big ocean carriers. It is their ambition to compete, by means of the Siberian railroad, a fast steamship service on the Pacific and Atlantic and an arrangement with some American transcontinental line for the trade now controlled by the Canadian Pacific. Unless war intervenes to break up existing conditions in North China, Japan and Siberia, the Russian greyhounds should be racing between the two hemispheres before 1904.

As a result of these changes Hawaii is bound to get into much closer and cheaper communication with the Mainland. It is rather absurd to spend a week, or nearly that, between here and San Francisco and pay \$75 for very ordinary service, when one may traverse the three thousand miles between New York and Queens-town in about five days for \$50. In time we shall get down to something approximating the Atlantic rates. Such a ship as the White Star Oceanic, running between Yokohama or Manila and San Francisco could travel from Honolulu to the Pacific Coast metropolis in less than three days and a half. Guarantee business enough—and the policy of expansion is already doing that—and the ocean flyers must come and with them the chance to travel and do business all over these seas at a reasonable price.

It was this that the vigilant eye of William H. Seward foresaw so many years ago. The realization of his prophecies began when Japan smashed the prestige of China and opened up that vast, ancient, and yet virgin land to the exploitation of the world. It continued through the minor essays of expansion among Pacific islands; it will find its crown, so far as America is concerned, in the possession of the Philippines. And in the midst of all the hurry of traffic Hawaii will stand forever as the toll-gatherer at the cross-roads.

Rich corporations that want their shacks burned by the Board of Health ought to be accommodated. At the same time the Board should not neglect to send the bill and take a release from any future damage claims. Site-clearing for private improvements is not strictly a public charge.

The occurrence of sporadic cases of plague is to be expected. They come as small showers do after the main storm has passed. Fortunately, the Board of Health is now prepared to meet them with a specific medicine as well as with the general measures of a sanitary nature. That is a fact which counts for a great deal in connection with the fresh developments.

The yacht Norna is at Auckland and the "Commodore" is giving high teas aboard and receiving attentions ashore with his customary aplomb. At least that was the case some three weeks ago. Since then San Francisco papers, with full accounts of the "Commodore's" enviable proficiency at cards and loans, may have reached Auckland and given society an excuse to save the remnants of its bank account.

It is said that Great Britain and France will protest against the fortification of the Nicaragua canal in case that waterway is built. Why they should take such a course does not justify appear. Great Britain has fortified Suez and certainly that is a precedent which the United States, if it assumes the cost of building the Nicaragua canal, may properly follow, though we admit that a necessary antecedent would be the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The Advertiser regrets the need of exposing the Bishop Estate at every turn in the present sanitary investigation, but the need exists. This morning we are compelled, in keeping track of plague spots, to record the Estate as the owner of that part of Kewalo, the awful nastiness of which made those who visited it yesterday physically ill. Viewing these facts in connection with the Estate's ownership of the part of Chinatown where cesspools were most insanitary and brothels the most abundant, candor leads us to say that the Bishop Estate trustees could not be more unmindful of the welfare of this city if they were recognized public enemies. In any well-regulated Mainland county they would long ago have been indicted by the Grand Jury, held up to personal execration by the press and removed from their positions by the courts. It is an outrage that the honored name of Berenice Pauahi Bishop should be identified with a management which, as much as any other one real estate connection, was responsible for the cholera and is responsible for the bubonic plague. Despite its educational benefices, the Estate, as now mismanaged, is a menace to public safety.

## Wharf and Plantation.

The sailing-master of the schooner-yacht Norna writes from Apla to a friend in this city that Commodore Weaver has purchased several hundred acres of land near Samoa's principal town and has employed about 500 natives to clear the estate preparatory to starting a cocoa plantation. A private wharf is also being built in Apla harbor at which ships will load the product of the plantation to carry it to a market. This man was formerly on the Archer as mate, and he seems to be firmly convinced in his belief in Commodore Weaver, saying that he is a very rich man and at the head of many great enterprises.

## ABOUT SUGAR

## Latest Quotations on The Market.

## The Effect of the Plague Upon Shipments—Porto Rico and Philippine Duties.

The state of the sugar market is given below to January 24th. The latest quotations are from telegrams to Williams, Dimond & Co. of San Francisco, and are furnished for publication through the courtesy of Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co. of Honolulu. Other matters of interest to Hawaii are taken from the latest circular of Willett & Gray, who touch upon the effect of the plague upon sugar shipments and the duty upon Puerto Rico and Philippine sugars. The following is the week's summary:

Sugar—Changes were made in the San Francisco market the afternoon of Jan. 16, dry granulated being advanced to 5½c and sugar for export to Honolulu to 5¼c for dry granulated, since which the rates have again been changed. Jan. 19 another advance of ¼c, making dry granulated in the local market 5¾c, for export to Honolulu 5½c, since which no change reported.

Basis—Was advanced on the 17th, cost and freight sale, 1,500 tons at 4¼c, again on the 18th, spot sales 1,500 tons at 4½c, since which no sales reported, making basis for island sugars, Jan. 23, New York, 4½c; San Francisco, 4c. Dry Granulated—Continued unchanged until Jan. 10, when it was advanced in the New York market to 5c less 1 per cent, equivalent to 4.95c net, since which no change reported.

London Beets—Jan. 17, 9s 4½d; 18th, 9s 7½d; 19th, 9s 6d; 20th, 9s 7½d; 22d, 9s 8¼d; 23d, 9s 7½d.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Latest mail advices from New York, under date of Jan. 19, report market steady and strong at current quotations, 4½c bid for a cargo of Demerara centrifugals, while sellers are holding for 1-16 advance, which buyers are not yet ready to pay. Offerings light and conditions favor sellers. European markets quoted a little easier for beet sugars. Contracts for May delivery offered at 9s 10½d; Oct.-Dec. delivery, 9s 4½d. All conditions, however, point to continued steadiness in the raw sugar market.

Statistical position—Willett & Gray report total stock in all hands estimated Jan. 17, 183,221 tons, against 99,333 tons same date last year. Cuba six principal ports, 11,400 tons, against 7,955 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries at latest uneven dates, Jan. 18 by cable, 1,473,621 tons, against 1,428,165 tons; excess over last year, 45,456 tons.

We would call your attention to article in Willett & Gray's Weekly Circular, dated Jan. 18, on the interruption of receipts of sugar on account of the plague in the Islands. It may be of interest to you to know that the estimated total consumption of refined in the United States during 1899 was 2,040,676 tons, of which the American Sugar Refining Co. supplied 67.9 per cent, Independents 28.7 per cent and the beet factories 3.1 per cent, foreign refined 3 per cent, while the previous year total consumption was 1,855,837 tons; American Sugar Refining Co. 67.2 per cent, Independents 29.2 per cent, beet factories 1.8 per cent, foreign refined 1.8 per cent. The difference between raw 96 degrees and refined averaged during 1899 50c per 100 pounds, against 73c in 1898.

## From Willett &amp; Gray.

It is possible that there is some anticipation of interruption of receipts of sugar from the Sandwich Islands on account of the outbreak of the bubonic plague in the Chinese quarters of Honolulu. We learn by wire of 22 deaths thus far in that city. The Hawaiian Gazette, received this week, gives report of extraordinary efforts making by the Government to limit the plague to the Chinese district, Chinatown being entirely surrounded with a guard of Government soldiers. Late arrivals at San Francisco of sugar from Honolulu have been detained in quarantine and fumigated before landing. Shipments of Sandwich Islands sugars

## "The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward."

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond. No thorn in this point.

Scrofula—"I was almost bedfast with scrofula and catarrh. Had no appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon made me stronger, and later all the sores disappeared and catarrh stopped." Nellie Osmar, Des Moines, Iowa.

Can Eat—"Was tired out, had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It built me right up and I can eat heartily." Etta M. Hager, Athol, Mass.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints  
Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

could be effected from three ports other than Honolulu and as there is no evidence of the plague at those places, shippers may avoid Honolulu and forward their sugars from the other ports. With this plague now in Australia, Manila, Brazil and the Hawaiian Islands there is some danger, to say the least, of it obtaining a foothold here sooner or later. Very large purchases of raw sugars have been made by our refiners in Europe the past week, which will come in opportunely if any interruption of receipts comes from other countries. The position of sugar is very strong and we recommend the carrying of a full line of stocks.

## Porto Rico and Philippines.

Congress is now considering the question of duty on sugar from Puerto Rico. The question of tariff on products of the Philippine Islands is not likely to come up for some time. In view of the unsettled conditions of affairs in the Islands, The President has recommended that the products of Puerto Rico be admitted free into the United States proper. This is being vigorously opposed by the representatives of domestic producers of beet and cane sugar, tobacco, fruits, etc. Others, however, do not see how Congress can avoid providing for free entry, as Puerto Rico is now a part of the United States, and having been ceded by Spain without any conditions. The case is different with the Philippines, as the treaty with Spain provides that Spain may have the privilege of trading with the Philippine Islands for ten years on equal terms with the United States, so that duties are likely to be assessed, meanwhile, on the products of those islands, although there is a possibility of Congress fixing them at special rates. It is said that tariff rates on goods admitted into the Philippines will be adjusted in such a way as to benefit also the European countries from whom we receive special trade advantages in the ports of China over which these Governments have control.

The chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means is reported to have said that, while some Republicans were now talking in opposition to the free trade measure, he had no doubt but that they would fall into line if it went before the House, and that the imports of sugar and tobacco from Puerto Rico would not be sufficient to seriously affect those industries in this country. That there was more fear on account of the Philippines, but that he did not think the products of the Philippines would be admitted free because of the privileges given to Spain for ten years under the treaty.

## HARVEST.

[Judge Hardy of Kauai is the author of the following poem, which is the first he ever wrote.]

There is life in the world that is growing—  
To remove its accretions of wrong;  
To give light to those sitting in darkness,  
And the rights that to manhood belong.

When the despot shall lay down his scepter;  
And the rich cease oppressing the poor;  
When the great shall be honored for service,  
And the good to the state they secure.

When the wise of their knowledge imparting,  
To the simple their lives to improve;  
Shall remember that these are their brethren,  
And commend all their teaching by love.

When the rule of the Master shall triumph—  
"Do to all as you would they should do to";  
As your Father in Heaven is loving,  
To His spirit as children be true.

And the long line of those who have labored,  
And their lives have not counted as dear;  
Who have looked for reward to the harvest  
When in aftertimes it should appear—

Their example to us is inspiring,  
And it stirs all our manhood to show  
That while reaping we also are sowing,  
For the harvest the future shall grow.

H.  
Lihue, Kauai.

## NOTES FROM EWA.

The People There Want to Come and See Chinatown.

Many and varied are the speculations as to the date quarantine will be raised and pools are being made up on the result. Everybody is planning to go to Honolulu and view the remains of Chinatown at the first opportunity and the railroad people are preparing for the rush when traffic is resumed.

At Ewa Plantation shipments of sugar have been temporarily discontinued pending the fumigation of the storage warehouse in town and a large shed has been constructed to accommodate the output. The sugar being turned out is exceedingly good for this time of year. An average of 975 to 1000 tons of cane are ground daily, which produces from 120 to 125 tons of No. 1 sugar.

Walanae is still maintaining their little "one-horse" quarantine; no one being allowed to alight from the train on their sacred soil, regardless of where they come from. This entirely unnecessary precaution is causing considerable inconvenience to travellers along the line.

Three Japanese laborers were killed at the Pioneer mill, Lahaina, last Wednesday. A heavy piece of machinery fell on them, instantly crushing out their lives.



## (Continued from Page 1.)

### Condemned Freight.

### Bishop Estate's Slimy Sinks.

The Board realize that to make the place sanitary it will be necessary to raise it several feet above its present level. Much of the district is nothing more or less than a decaying mass of garbage which has been used as a filling. The decomposition of this matter has generated gases from the slimy ooze, which is difficult to comprehend until one has visited the spot and received the full benefit of the sickening fumes.

A grave problem of insanitary conditions has been presented to the

## COURT NOTES

**Discussion on Goods in Aala--Executive Meets Board of Health To-day.**

It was voted that immediate steps be taken by the Minister of the Interior to obtain tenders for that portion of the sewerage system, not yet contracted for and already surveyed or which plans and specifications are already in the possession of the government, tenders to be advertised for on the Mainland and in Honolulu.

## THE HEALTH OF LANAI.

By inserting the above in your next issue you will oblige,  
Yours truly,  
FRED. H. HAYSelden.

By the same mail Dr. Grace informs the Board of Health that the Health Committee of the Island of Hawaii has suspended its deliberations "until such time as it is vested with executive authority, it having been brought home to the committee by the unauthorized landing of malis at various ports on this Island that such authority is lacking."

### "Board's" Racy Last Meeting.

BACILLI ON BOOKS.

## BACILLI ON BOOKS.

A whale over forty feet long stranded the beach at Makaweli last week and caused much excitement until led by the native fishermen.

**In Large and Small Bottles.**  
A cure is hastened by placing over the chest one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

ly this month. Thence he will ship  
Singapore, Java and Hongkong.  
The latter port he expects to reach  
about the middle of March. From  
Hongkong he will go to Shanghai, and  
on there returns to Honolulu.

## Hagelstein, H. I., Feb. 1968.

The "Advertised" letter list is published this morning.

**2000-2001**

WORLD'S STANDARD  
FOR TIME KEEPING.

H.F. WICHMAN  
BOX 342.

## S. S. EDNAU

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE. 7











Wallace, J.  
Watts, F.

Garralman, Mr	Wilson, J A
Wallace, C	Willings, Mr
Warren, C	Wison, Z T
Wellington Fish	Winton, J W
Food & Ice Co	Wilson, C
Weaver, M J (4)	Walt, C
Wiley, M J	Wood, G C (2)
White, F	Wooley, G
White, J W	Wright, G
Williams, J	Wreiter, C
Yates, Master J P	
<b>REGISTERED.</b>	
Markiewicz, L	Vogel, A
Macolis, E	Volkenstein, A
<b>PARCELS POST.</b>	
O'Donnell, N	Cosgrove, F
McLaughlin, J	Chambers, R
Magnire, J T	
<b>LADIES.</b>	
Allen, M E	Aubrey, Mrs. A C
Bloch, Mrs. M	Brown, Miss E
Boyd, Mrs. R N	Barnard, Mrs. E
Brown, Mrs H W	Bolster, M
Baker, Mrs R	Berry, Mrs F
Brown, Mrs C K	Bartholomew, Miss A
Banning, Mrs E	Thomae
Blake, Miss M	
Clark, Mrs J	Cummins, Miss F
Clark, Mrs C W	Clark, Mrs J
Campbell, Mrs W	Clark, Mrs J
(2)	Chamberlain, Mrs E
Charles, Miss S	Campton, F G
Ohaney, Mrs S	Cass, Mrs
Campbell, Miss	Collins, Mrs R
H N	Cockett, Mrs J D
Campbell, Mrs H	Constantina, Mrs
W	
Dodd, Mrs G	Dunleavy, Mrs F J
Dunleavy, Mrs M	Dickson, Mrs

James, Mrs  
Kroon, Miss

Frazier, Miss N	Freege, Miss H
Frazier, Mrs L	Freennage, Miss H
Foster, Miss A	Feldman, Mrs C
Foster, Mrs W R	Fisher, Miss M
Gaihoff, M	Grau, Miss S
Goess, Miss E	Gall, Miss B
Gardner, Mrs M	Gorten, Miss M L O
Goffmann, Mrs M G (3)	Hall, Miss A
Halsey, Mrs L K	hoffman, Miss L
Hornor, Mrs W	Harris, Mrs
Haram, Mrs	Hinch, Miss M
Harrison, Mrs J W	Hopkins, Mrs J M
Higgins, Mrs G W	Houghtailing, Mrs G
Haneberg, Mrs H	
Jurgensen, Mrs J	Johnson, Mrs F
Jacobs, L	Jordan, Miss V
Johnson, Mrs G	Julia, Miss
James, Mrs J F	
Kennedy, Mrs	Kans, Miss A
Krusen, Miss A	Kamze, Miss J
Knepper, Mrs C M	Koslor, Miss J
Ludwig, Mrs H F	Larsen, Mrs B
Marries, Mrs C A	Macy, Mrs E
McLean, Mrs J	Moore, E
Mossman, Mrs R	Miller, Mrs J E
Moldenhawer, Mrs P	Muir, Mrs C
	Myers, Mrs G W
Marquez, Mrs S	
Nye, Mrs S K	Nieper, Mrs
Potts, Miss E (3)	Powell, M
Perry, Mrs C C	Palechi, Miss C
Pratt, Miss L	Peterson, Mrs S M
Pratt, S C	Peterson, Mrs W H
Rice, Mrs D (2)	Raymur, Mrs I L
Russell, Miss A M	Robinson, Mrs M
Russell, Mrs L	Robertson, Mrs G M
Richards, Mrs C	Rose, Mrs M J
Rose, Mrs C	Spencer, E
Smith, Mrs L K	Scott, Mrs A (2)
Smith, Mrs J A (2)	Starbuck, Mrs
Stemmerfield, Mrs	Spencer, Mrs C
Stone, Mrs R	Stewart, Mrs C
Smith, Estate A N	
Thorpe, Mrs G L	Todd, Mrs J
Tarrez, Mrs H	Thompson, Mrs L
Tilwell, Mrs	Thompson, E
Wilson, Mrs G	West, Mrs G
Worth, Mrs W M	Wilkinson, Mrs L
Wyser, Miss F (2)	Whittington, Miss I
Wimams, Mrs H	

REC  
Andrews, M

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